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LAS VEGAS, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1886.

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SECRETARY MANNING,

Sends His Resignation to The President,

And is Induced to Withhold the Same Until October.

Official Sparks Again Sat Upon by Secretary Lamar.

The Rock Creek Chinese to be Indemnified.

A Disagreement of the Jury Looked for in the Maxwell Case—The Base Ball Games.

Manning Resigns.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The following self-explanatory correspondence was made public this morning:

To Grover Cleveland, President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1886.—My dear Sir:—I have decided to resign in your hands my resignation of the office which you did me the honor to offer fifteen months ago. My reasons for this decision are both public and personal. Since the partial recovery of my health has permitted me to reflect upon the demands of public service to which I had given perhaps too freely of all my strength, and upon consideration of the conditions of resuming my labors at your side, I have not for a moment questioned what must be my present duty. The full recovery of my health is pronounced to be an affair of weeks, and a long period of rest, especially during the hot months, is prescribed, or at least advised, as prudent to regain my health. Compliance with this advice would not be practicable were I to resume now the general direction of the treasury department, even if abstaining something of the energy which it seemed needful to expend in the first year of my work. Supervision at a distance would be more of hindrance than help to the acting secretary, but it is not befitting that that department of the government should be administered by a convalescent, studious of parrying its daily excursions; nor that watchful control of its enormous influences or direction of its fiscal policies, even under your wise lead, should be attempted by anyone concerned about hindering his strength. Being in our fiscal policy, which you have maintained and which have been framed and commended to the wisdom of the legislative branch are

REFORMS NECESSARY to our safety, binding in honor, obligatory in the traditions of democracy, and set down with promises in our statute book. Our present tariff laws are needless. They are an oppression instead of easy burden. Our currency is chaos, into which we pour from forced purchase of one of the precious metals a mechanical excitement under a coinage law so ill-judged and untimely that it hinders the opening of our mints to the natural and unlimited coinage of both metals and the free expansion of our gold and silver coin along with the growing needs of a mighty people. All our useful customs revenue might be collected by strictly revenue duties upon a few score of articles instead of by extravagant or prohibitory duties upon more than four thousand articles, where the machinery of administration by its own mass and complexity breaks down and crushes out enterprise it assumes to protect. Better currency legislation, followed by two or three years of capable administration of the treasury, and joined with present sagacious conduct of our foreign policy by the state department. Under the operation of the currency laws and tariff laws now in force, which you and the 48th congress were elected by the people to

REPEAL AND REFORM, burdened industries of our country are plunging heavily along a miry road toward unforeseen dangers. We talk of arbitrating our respective share of disaster instead of knocking off our self-imposed fetters and restoring general prosperity. This is not in my deliberate judgment, a time when the president can delay to provide or afford to dispense with an actual as well as titular head of the treasury department. The fiscal policy of the federal government in respect to a debt so large, taxation so perverse, and a currency which is universal, cannot fail of being

THE CHIEF FACTOR in the national and individual well being. Your duty, to which you have addressed yourself with such clear and unflinching purpose, as well as the duty of congress in the premises, is to see that the laws which may yet be enacted for the guidance of the treasury department will require that you be assisted in their administration by an officer capable of full efficiency and unwavering circumspection. Permit me, therefore, without hesitation, to accept my temporary disability as a summons to stand aside and make way for one immediately capable of fulfilling every requirement of the public service.

Very respectfully yours, DANIEL MANNING.

To this letter the president replied:

WASHINGTON, June 1.—I have received your letter in which your resignation is tendered as secretary of the treasury. The sentiments therein contained are entirely in keeping with the public duty and loyalty to the interests of the government which have characterized your relations to the present ad-

ministration. I am not surprised, though much impressed by the concern which you evince for the correction of abuses and the inauguration of reforms to which in your letter you allude and which have been so often the topics of our anxious consultations. I had hoped that the day was at hand when the party to which we belong, influenced by a faith and confidence in you and in the wisdom of your views, would be quickened to a sense of responsibility and lead to a more harmonious action upon the important questions with which you have had to deal in your proposed resignation. I should be strongly inclined, by my

PERSONAL REGARD AND FRIENDSHIP, and by the value of your services to the country, to beg you to at once and entirely abandon your inclination to relinquish your part of the arduous duty, but I am convinced that you should do this, and that in all I suggest and ask I should have much at heart your welfare and safety. You have placed your resignation in my hands. My responsibility here begins, and I know that this responsibility will be met and tested, and therefore earnestly request you to accept a leave of absence until the first day of October next, when, if you desire it, the question of your resignation may be resumed with perhaps a better means of judging all the facts and probabilities which should be considered in its determination. Hoping, that you will consent to this suggestion, and trusting that your encouraging progress toward a complete restoration to health may continue, I am faithfully your friend.

GROVER CLEVELAND Secretary Manning has accepted the president's suggestion, and will allow his resignation to lie over until his leave of absence expires in October for casting Assistant Secretary Fairchild has been requested to continue to act as secretary until October, and has consented to do so. Secretary and Mrs. Manning, accompanied by Mr. Joseph W. Miller, will leave Washington tomorrow afternoon for Hot Springs, Virginia.

The Green vs. the Yellow.

BELFAST, June 4.—The Orange workmen employed at the Queen's Island ship yards today attacked the navies employed by the harbor commissioners, and after overpowering them and beating them drove them into the water. It was with the greatest difficulty that the Orangemen made the assault because the navy men were loyal to the government. The Orangemen were armed with sticks and stones, and the navy men were armed with clubs and whips. The police are holding the city and the navy men are holding the harbor. Thirty Catholics were injured and twelve were taken to the hospital.

Getting Even with Canada. WASHINGTON, June 4.—Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, introduced a bill relating to duties on fish. Referred.

Mr. Boutelle says in reference to this bill, that the retaliatory provision recently added by congress to the tariff bill, however proper and justifiable, will not be regarded with much concern by Canadians, as they do not care much for the privilege of purchasing bait or supplies in our ports. He proposes therefore to deal with the fishery question practically by terminating the free exportation of fish, and increasing the import duties on all fish, thus compelling Canadians to pay more for the privilege of selling their fish in the United States.

Important to Entrymen.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—A circular issued from the department of the general land office today, signed by the commissioner and approved by the secretary of the interior, revokes the order issued to registers and receivers on June 2, directing them to receive no filings on new applications for entries under the pre-emption, timber culture, and desert claim laws until August 1, 1886, there being a question as to the legality of the order. The order was issued owing to the unusual number of entries being made in anticipation of a repeal of the laws.

The Case Given to the Jury.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—At 9:30 tonight Mr. Glover concluded the closing speech for the state in the Maxwell case and in a few minutes later the jury retired. At 11:15 p. m. Judge Wagoner sent a deputy sheriff to the jury room to ascertain if the jury had agreed upon a verdict. On the return of the deputy he whispered a few words to the judge whereupon the latter adjourned court until tomorrow morning. The fact that the jury were out nearly two hours without finding a verdict leads many to believe that they will fail to agree.

Base Ball.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Nationals, 1; Detroit, 1.
New York, June 4.—New York, 10; Kansas City, 5.
Philadelphia, June 4.—St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 2.
Boston, June 4.—Boston, 4; Chicago, 10.
Baltimore, June 4.—St. Louis, 18; Baltimore, 5.
Brooklyn, June 4.—Brooklyn, 12; Cincinnati, 7.
Philadelphia, June 4.—Athletics, 8; Pittsburgh, 10.
New York, June 4.—Metropolitans, 3; Louisville, 7.

More Indian Murders.

TOMBSTONE, Ariz., June.—News has been received here that the Indians raided Carr's ranch, in the Huachuca mountains this morning, killed one man and ran off a number of horses.

Live Stock Markets.

KANSAS CITY, June 5. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,100; shipments, 700. Market strong and active; prices shade higher for choices; choices to fancy \$4.90@\$5.90; fair to good, \$4.50@\$4.90; common to medium \$4.40@\$4.40; stockers and feeders, \$3.25@\$4.15; cows, \$3.40@\$3.50.

CHICAGO, June 4. CATTLE—Receipts 5,500; market, slow and steady; shipments, 550; 900 pounds, \$4.25@\$5.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.75@\$3.50; through Texas cattle, \$3.90@\$4.00; bulk.

To Pay the Injured Chinese.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The senate today, by a vote of thirty to ten, passed the Chinese indemnity bill. The bill authorizes the president to ascertain the actual losses sustained by the Chinese by the riot at Rock Springs, Wyoming, in September, 1885, and to pay such losses. The amount appropriated by the bill for that purpose is \$150,000.

An Important Bill.

Delegate Joseph has introduced the following bill, which was read twice and referred to the committee on commerce:

Whereas, During the five years last past, from natural causes not yet explained, the valley of the Rio Grande, in its course through the counties of Bernalillo, Valencia, Socorro and Dona Ana, in the territory of New Mexico, has overflowed banks for about two hundred miles of its course, spreading many miles over the surrounding country during the months of May, June and July, destroying villages and making the cultivation of the soil an impossibility until the season for planting and sowing has passed away, rendering whole communities necessarily the objects of charity; therefore,

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That there be, and there hereby is, appropriated the sum of \$300,000, to be expended under the direction of the secretary of war in building levees on the banks of said river, for such distances and at such points as may be requisite to afford protection against such inundations; and that \$50,000 of said appropriation be expended in each of the counties of Bernalillo, Valencia, Socorro and Dona Ana.

The senate passed last week, by a vote of more than two to one, the Blair pension bill, which proposes to pension every soldier who served in the army three months, and who is now disabled and dependent upon his own exertions for support, as well as all dependent children of soldiers who died in the service or from disability contracted therein. This is an extension of the pension system beyond anything ever known in this or any other country, and is but one step short of granting a pension to everybody who served in the Union army, which has already been proposed by demagogues more reckless even than Blair. The New Hampshire military men say that they have no idea how much money his bill would call for. At one time he suggests \$35,000,000 a year; at another \$50,000,000. Judging from all experience in such legislation the scheme would be likely to involve far more than the larger of these two amounts, for, incredible as it may seem to a man who thinks nothing of such figures, there are people in the United States who consider the increase of annual tax at a \$50,000,000 a matter of consequence.—The Nation.

The state of the iron trade is always a barometer of the state of the country at large. When times are hard industries contract and demand ceases. Railroad building is stopped when trade declines, and then a blow is struck at the iron trade which it cannot withstand. Reports are beginning to show an immense amount of railroad building in contemplation. The rail mills and car shops will soon be driven to their utmost with orders, and a vast sum of money will be put in circulation. The amount of money now lying idle and awaiting employment is almost beyond computation. The assurance of safety, only, is needed to cause its investment, and low priced stocks and bonds will absorb it. The government has been selling in stocks and bonds in large quantities, and its sales have added greatly to the plethora of money. Nothing could be more favorable to bull operations than money in abundance.

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